PERILS OF THE RAIL.

Fiendish Work of Wreckers on the New York Central.

Fatal Collision Between Trains on the Delaware and Hudson.

The second section of train No. 13, the dirondack and Montreal express from New York on the New York Central Railroad. s wrecked at a point about three miles beow Greenbush, N. Y., between midnight and A. M. Six sleepers were wrecked, and seven persons were injured, but no one was killed.
The most seriously hurt was Mrs. Atkinton, of Trenton. N. Y., who was injured about the back. Miss Garahan, of Brooklyn, had her head badly cut, aud Trainman Saulpaugh had his back wrenched. The others had backs and limbs wrenched, but none

were fatally hurt.

A single rail placed crosswise on the track
in front of the train caused the disaster.

Bix coaches were rolled to the bottom of a

Six coaches were rolled to the bottom of a lifteen foot embankment, and three were twisted and wrenched beyond repair.

The train was in charge of Conductor Hudson, who was in the first sleeper when the crash came. He felt himself hurled through the air. The car turned a complete somerfault and settled in the bottom of the ditch bottom up. He and Trainman Saulspaugh trawled out of the window, and, after procuring a light, released Mrs. Atkinson, who was the only passenger in the car. The was the only passenger in the car. The woman was borne to the rear and placed in sleeping compartment in one of the rear

All of the other passengers were taken out through the windows of the partly wrecked cars and assisted to the rear, where they were

made comfortable.
The statement of the engineer is to the effect that he was running at high speed, as he was late. The first intimation he had of an bstruction on the track was the complete turning over of his engine with a terrible trash. For awhile he was stunned, but he soon recovered, and he and the fireman started ack to warn the express, due in twelve min-es. They succeeded in signaling it and then eturned to their own train. The front of the engine and the small trucks were badly

Examination showed that not only was the Obstruction placed on the up track, but the down track was also bleckaded. Two passengers started for Albany, and as soon as they arrived the wrecking train was sent

Division Superintendent Bissell, of Albany. received a dispatch from Vice-President Webb, telling him to offer a reward of \$5000 for the detection of the person or persons who placed the steel rails on the track near Albany, causing the accident.

Arbitration Commissioner Donovan, who came up on the road the following morning says that the obstruction was placed in a set dishelically methodical.

most diabolically methodical manner. The two sections of steel rails were not laid across the track at all, but were stuck between the rails and ties in such a manner that the engine would rise upon it and would have to be wrecked. The rails were propped up by pieces of railroad iron.

Another attempt was made to wreck a pas-

senger train next morning. The train from the west due in Albany at 5:10 a. m. came she west due in Albany at 5:10 A. M. came slowly creeping down through the gap west of West Albany, when the engineer saw an obstruction on the tracks. The train was stopped, and it was found that ties had been thrown on the tracks by some miscreant. They were removed and the train proceeded to Albany.

Three Men Killed in a Collision. About 5:30 o'clock A. M., train No. 7 on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad collided with a freight train between Port Henry and West-port, N. Y. The engineer, Thomas Murray, his fireman, and one other man, were killed. his fireman, and one other man, were killed.

Although the express train was late, the engineer, it is said, had instructions to go ahead. He was known as a very careful man.

According to statements, the freight train should have been held. The engineer, fireman, and Kniffen were in the cab of the express train's locomotive. Just as the latter

press train's locomotive. Just as the latter went around a curve, it plunged into the freight train and was completely demol-ished. The man in the cab did not have time sace: In the case and not have time to jump, and were buried in the wreck.

Not one of the passengers received serious injuries, although all were badly shaken up. The engineer, Boyd, of Whitehall, and his fireman on the freight locomotive were also

Train Wreckers in Mississippl. The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas passenger train No. 2 was derailed on an em-bankment five miles south of Vicksburg, Miss., at 2 o'clock A. M., and badly wrecked. Every car let the track, but the sleepers were not overturned. All the others rolled down the bank, and the angine, tender and baggage car were thrown wheels upward. No loss of life occurred, though Conductor Gurley, Engineer Cook and two passengers were serverely bruised. The wreck was the result of a deliberate plan to throw the train from the track, a rail hav-

Five Men on a Train Burned to Death. Five Men on a Train Burned to Death.

There was a serious accident at Summit, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, ix miles south of Muskogee, Creek Nation. As a freight train of thirty cars was approaching a half open switch threw the occumotive, tender and sixteen cars off the brack, all catching fire and burning.

The engineer, fireman and tures tramps were burned to death. A fourth tramp was badly bruised, and has gone crazy since the accident.

Engineer and Fireman Killed. The south-bound freight train of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was ditched and then burned at Checotah, In-dian Territory. Engineer Doud and Fire-man Ebbeson were killed.

A FATAL DUEL.

The Man Who Furnished Both Pistols Shot Dead.

A duel to the death was fought in a aloon in Birmingham, Ala. The principals were Thomas Bennett, warden of the city prison, and Will Hardeman a locomotive engineer. Bennett was shot four times and killed and Hardeman received a

times and killed and Hardeman received a bad wound in the arm.

The men had a difficulty some time ago about a woman, and meeting in a saloon it was renewed. A witness says Bennett told Hardeman to come on and fight it lout then and there, at the same time drawing a pistol. Hardeman answered that he was not armed. Bennett drew that he was not armed. another pistol and handed it to Hardeman, and then the shooting commenced, and eight or ten shots were fired.

Bennett sank to the floor with four bullets in his body, and died in a few minutes. Hardeman was arrested. Bennett has been a leader in all labor and political movements and was President of a club, which bore his name. He leaves a wife and several children.

CRIME AND PAUPERISM.

Statistical Information Collected by

the Census Bureau. A portion of the statistics collected by Mr. Fred. H. Wines, the special agent of the Census Office in charge of the department of crime, pauperism and benevolence, has been tabulated by the office. He states that the populations on January 1 last of 100 prisons are represented by the tables. Of prisons are represented by the tables. Or this number forty show an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in the number of in mates as compared with the census return of June 1, 1880, from the same institution. the 2801 jails from which reports were received the number of their inmates in the aggregate shows an increase of 100 per cent.
over the census returns of 1880. Mr. Wines observes that in making this comparison it should be borne in mind that the winter population of jails as a rule is much larger than ne summer population, and that, therefore, the census report of June 1, 1890, is likely be consus report of June 1, 1899, is likely be show a considerable decrease in this percentage. Reports have also been received from 2268 almshouses showing an aggregate of 77,885 inmates as against 66,203 in the same institutions in 1880.

An estimate obtained from the highest auhorities in France indicates that the France importations of wheat will be 25,000,000 makels above the importations last year,

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE New York firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., one of the largest general commission houses in the country, has failed, with estimated liabilities of over \$1,000,000.

Two immense natural gas wells have just been found in the Pittsburg (Penn.) district. SEVERAL Connecticut towns complain of an alarming increase of wild animals. PRESIDENT HARRISON and family arrived at Cresson Springs, Penn., and took up their quarters at the Parke Cottage.

A PITTSBURG dispatch asserts that a numbe rittsburg dispatch asserts that a number of the richest corporations in the country have formed an alliance against strikes. These corporations employ between 50,000 and 60,000 workmen,

A Fast express ran into a passenger train at South Norwalk, Conn. Twenty persons were more or less injured and two passenger coaches were wrecked.

FRANCISCO PAPALIO, a twelve-year-old talian, of Philadelphia, fatally stabbed Lewis Peal, aged eleven. ONE man was blown to pieces and four others were badly burned by an explosion of runpowder in a stone quarry at Braddock, Penn.

IMPRESSIVE exercises in commemoration of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet-siltor of Boston, were held in the Metropolisan Opera House, New York. Governors Hill, of New York, and Abbett, of New Jersey, were among the speakers, and letters of regret were read from President Harrison and others.

THE Maine State election has resulted in the re-election of Governor Edwin C. Bur-eigh by about 16,000 majority and the four eigh by about 16,000 majority and the four Republican Congressman—Reed, Boutelle, Dingley and Milliken. Speaker Reed's ma-jority is about 4500, the largest he ever re-leived. Both branches of the Legislature re heavily Republican.

ANOTHER attempt has been made to wreck a New York Central train. A steel rail was wedged in a cattle guard near New Hamburg, but the obstruction was disovered and removed just before the arrival of a fast express train from New York city. Two trains on the New York Central road collided near Lockport, N. Y., making a and wreck. Baggageman Frank Fidler was silled, and Engineer Bradley had both legs

THE New York Board of Health claim that the population of the city was not counted correctly by the census enumeritors, and that the returns from Wash agton, as corrected by the Census Bureau, are at least 100,000 short of the correct

THE Delaware Republicans, at their State Convention in Dover, nominated H. A. Richardson for Governor and H. P. Cannon or Congress. PRESIDENT HARRISON sent a telegram of

ongratulations from Cresson Springs, Penn., o Speaker Reed upon the result of the Maine Fire destroyed a large grain elevator at Dgdensburg, N. Y., causing an estimated oss of \$250,000.

South and West.

MRS. J. H. WEAVER, of Indianapolis, fell lead while reading "A Strange Ending." Ex-Governor E. F. Noves, of Ohio, died undenly of apoplexy in Cincinnati. He was own in Massachusetts in 1832, was elected Jovernor of Ohio in 1871, and in 1877 was sent to France as United States Minister.

FRANK P. SCHIFFBAUR, Mayor of Arkansas City, Kan., has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$9847.63 of the city's money. BOB SHELTON, colored, was hanged at Laurens, S. C., for the murder of William Rayford. The rope slipped on the first drop and a second attempt had to be made. THE notorious feud between the Kentucky

amilies of AcCoy and Hatheid has come to in end, both sides agreeing to lay down their rms and live quiet lives. The feud has been in progress twenty years, and has cost at east twenty lives. Only one man—"Cap" Hatfield—was hanged.

JOHN WOLVERLINE, a section fireman of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was knocked lewn by two drunken Indians near Spokane Falls, Washington, and scalped. At last accounts he was in a critical condition. A LOCOMOTIVE dashed into an electric

street-car at Cleveland, Ohio, killing one pas-senger and injuring a dozen more in different

Ar a dance near Bivins, Kv., Ed and Tom Lancaster, aged fourteen and sixteen, killed James Higgins and fatally wounded Jesse A COLLISION between two trains near Lit-tleton, W. Va., resulted in the death of three

railroad men and savere injuries to five

Ohio State Penitentiary, committed suicide by making a tube of newspapers and sucking gas through it. VICE-PRESIDENT BRYAN, of the Chicago World's Fair Directory, has resigned.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, ex-United States Senator, died at Lansing, Mich., aged seventy-eight years.

MINNESOTA Democrats have put a State ticket in the field with Thomas Wilson for A RE-ENUMERATION of Portland, Oregon's

capital, by the Cenus Bureau, shows a population of 75,257, a gain of 14,260 over the enumeration last June. A DOUBLE site has been selected for the World's Fair at Chicago, one on the lake front and the other at Jackson Park. Both sites are on Lake Michigan.

Washington.

A CLEVERLY executed counterfeit ten dol-lar bill of the Germania National Bank, of New Orleans, is in circulation. The bills passed by the House relating to labor matters have been reported to the Senate by Chairman Blair of the Committee on Education and Labor.

LAND COMMISSIONER GRUFF has issued to Registers and Receivers of United States Land offices a circular releasing from reser-vation the lands of the arid region.

GEORGE E. LEMON, the well-known Washington pension agent, was a witness before the Special House Committee investigating the charges against Pension Commissioner

Secretary Windom left Washington for a ten days' vacation, to be spent with his family at Williamstown, Mass.

THE Senate confirmed the nominations of the following appointments as United States consuls: James J. Peterson, West Virginia, at Tegucigalpa; J. B. Richardson, Kansas, Metamoras; J. F. Healey, Minnesota, Funchal; Alonzo Spencer, New York, at Guadeloupe; H. L. Rand, Illinois, at Ponane, Cardine Julyade.

oline Islands. THE House Committe on Commerce is in favor of the bill for a bridge across the Hul-

Foreign.

son River at New York.

A BRIDGE over the Molden River at Prague, Austria, collapsed, and thirty per-sons were drowned. Four persons were killed and twenty in-

derailing of an express train, near Calais, France. THE Armenian revolutionary party has is-

sued a manifesto urging the peop'e of Armenia to fight the Turkish tyrants to the

ously in four different parts of Salonica, Turkey, did great damage. All the consulates, the cathedral, and most of the public buildings have been destroyed. Twelve thousand houses are in ruins. A DYNAMITE magazine exploded in La

Rochelle, France. Ten persons were instantly killed and many others injured. MURDERER SAVARY was guillotined at Montreuil, France. Just as the knife was descending he bit the executioner severely on the hand.

The Spanish Premier was attacked in Mad-rid by a mob, and the windows of the train in which he was leaving the city were A FIGHT took place between Armenians and gendarmes, near Ismid, five of the latter being killed.

victory for the Government. A SQUADRON of lancers were forced by the A SQUADRON OF fancers were forced by the flood to swim the Elbe near Muchiberg, Germany, and six of them were drowned. The valley of the Elbe was one sea, and houses, capsized boats, uprooted trees and bodies of cattle cumbered the flood.

HERR KAFFSAFCK, a sculptor, and Herr Weimar, a painter, were drowned while sail-ing near Berlin.

A HURRICANE in the north of Italy did much damage at Bellerno and destroyed bridges and houses in the Zolda Valley. Twenty-two bodies was recovered from debris of rnined houses.

A STRIKE of dockers, sailors and firemen at Southampton, England, resulted in a riot. Troops that were called out were stoned. They charged upon the crowd, and many of the rioters fell pierced by bayonets. The mob then fled in wild disorder.

. LATER NEWS.

KATHAN J. ALBERTS, JR., a sixteen-yearold lad of Hackensack, N. J., committed suicide by hanging.

In the next Maine Legislature the Republicans will have twenty-seven Senators and the Democrats four, a Democratic gain of three. In the House the Republicans will have 113 members and the Democrats thirtyeight, a Democratic gain of nine. Fuller returns give Burleigh 18,721 plurality for Governor, and Reed 4800 plurality for Con-

MASSACHUSETTS Prohibitionists have nominated a full ticket headed by Dr. John Blackmer for Governor.

HEAVY floods did much damage in the southern part of New York State. The fair grounds at Elmira and Ithaca were inun-

THE Indiana Republican State ticket, put in the field at the convention in Indianapolis, is headed by Milton Truster for Gover-

In Michigan the Democratic State Convention at Grand Rapids nominated ex-Congressman Edward B. Winans for Gover-THE United States Treasury has begun

cent, bonds of 1907. This step was resolved upon by the Treasury Department in order to ease the money market. THE President has nominated Henry Sherwood to be Postmaster at Washington, D. C.

prepaying a year's interest on the four per

vice John W. Ross, resigned. THE bodies of twenty-one persons who

were drowned during the floods have been found floating in the Elbe. IRELAND's potato crop is reported to have been totally destroyed.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

A Design Adopted by the Committee at New York.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Grant Monument Association in New York the design of Architect John H. Duncan was accepted. It was desided that the sub-committee recommend to the full committee that Mr. Duncan's plan be definitely and finally accepted as the design for the Grant monument, subject to any change or alteration in the plans that may be suggested by the committee and the architect. The general shape provided for is a pile of granite or marble, 100 feet square and rising

feet high. The ornamentation will be simple, and the architecture severely Doric. The dome will be supposed to the control of simple, and the architecture severely Doric. The dome will be surmounted by sculptured figures, the nature of which will be determined by the committee, the sculptor, and the architect later on. In the design there are the statues of four of the Generals who were on General Grant's staff. Thirty feet below the top of the dome there will be a row of windows. There will be four Thirty feet below the top of the dome there will be a row of windows. There will be four entrances at the base. The main entrance will be a gateless portico, an addition to the general design. In front of this entrance there will be a colossal equestrian statute of General Grant. The crypt will be eighty-five feet by saventy-five, open to the top of the dome. One hundred and thirty feet from the base there will be an immense gallery where visitors may go. The row of windows mentioned will open on this gallery. The main room in the crypt will be a memorial hall, where more than a thousand persons can gather. On one side is an apsis, and an opening through the floor. In this opening will be a floor. be placed a granite sarcophagus for the bodies of Gen. and Mrs. Grant. The floor of the crypt will be raised several feet and a marble stairway will lead up to it. There marble stairway will lead up to it. There will be another marble stairway inside the crypt leading to the gallery. This stairway winds upward part of the way, and part of the way it is straight. It is planned so as to fill space that can be occupied no other way. There are little nooks and corners in the lead of the state of the terror than better flow. way. There are little nooks and corners in the base of the crypt where battle flags and trophies may be displayed. There are a dozen places at the base where sculptured work may be placed if the committee wants it. There are other places for statues and the like all the way up the interior the down and on and or not a status and the like all the way up the interior the down and on and or and or and the status terior to the dome, and on and around the gallery in the dome, but if the committee wants any ornamentation in that line it will have to pay extra for it. The cost of the structure, including no sculptured work exentrance, is to be \$500,000. This does not even include the statues to surmount the dome. The committee has on hand \$140,000 with which to begin the work of erecting the

MURDER IN A COURT BOOM.

A Family Dispute Leads to a Tragedy in an Ohio Town.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Hammersrille, Ohio, during the trial of the case of Beorge Barngrover against Joseph Hiler, before Justice Vandament. Mr. Hiler died some months ago, leaving a will in which he devised most of his property to two of his sons and two daughters, to the exclusion of other children. There has been talk of contesting the will, and much bitterness has been shown. This was a case for damages inder an alleged breach of contract between Joseph Hiler and Barngrover, who was one of the sons-in-law of Mr. Hiler.

During the trial Constable I. N. Allen, another son-in law, stepped to the door, when a pistol shot was heard. Allen came staggering into the room and fell across a chair, exclaiming: "John Hiler did it." Before the terrified spectators could realize what had happened the murderer was seen standing in the middle of the crowded court room, and fired a died some months ago, leaving a will in

the murderer was seen standing in the mid-dle of the crowded court room, and fired a second shot, which took effect in the right breast of George Barngrover, passing en-tirely through his body. The excitement was indescribable, the court room being

As Hiler rushed from the court room into the darkness he was heard to remark; the darkness he was heard to remark: "I have loads for two more men." It is understood that he meant by that remark John Hiler, Jr., a cousin of the murderer and an important witness in the case, and Attorney W. F. McBeth, who has charge of the case for the plaintiffs.

MISTAKEN FOR A BEAK.

While Hunting for Bruin One Man Kills Another in Canada.

John Melville and John Brown, of Cumberland, in company with Melville's son started out to hunt for bears which had been destroying their grain in the vicinity of Cumberland, Canada. As is customary in such cases, the hunters each erected a scaffold, for the double purpose of obtaining a wider range of obtion and of giving shelter in case of an attack from the bears. Before the men separated for their perches it was agreed that one of them should descend to the ground without first signaling his companions. This was about 8:30 o'clock P. M.

was about 8:30 o'clock P. M.

For over two hours, with his gun
loaded with two bullets, Melville, senior,
remained patiently on the watch, and
at last saw some dark object move among at last saw some dark object move among the grain. He took good aim and fired. The report was followed by a human shriek. Horrified, he rushed to the spot and found John Brown, bleeding, speechless, and dying, one bullet having penetrated his breast and the other the neck. He expired in a few moments and his companions took

A PREMATURE BLAST.

Many Men Killed by an Explosion of Giant Powder.

Somebody's Carelessness Causes a Terrible Fatality.

At 5:55 o'clock P. M., a premature blast oc curred in the Northern Pacific yards at Spokane Falls, Washington. It was just before the hour of quitting work. A large force of men were engaged in blasting out a huge rock pile in the eastern part of the city. From fifty to seventy-five men were at work in the cut at the time. Fifteen were soon

aken out dead and a number of others were injured.

At 11 P. M. the men engaged in the task of taking out the manged victims were forced to desist because among the rocks which were being cleared away were five other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that buried the victims. Up to that hour eighteen bodies had been taken out.

and been taken out.

There were twenty-seven men unaccounted for, all or most of whom were beneath the mighty mass of rock. The men had no chance for life. It was either instant death

chance for life. It was either instant death or slight injury.

There were about 200 pounds of giant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms. It is the custom to prepare blasts and charge them, and at noon and 6 p. M., after the men have left work and gone to a place of safety, to fire them. In this case, however, it seems that one blast had been prepared and the foreman, C. McPherson, was preparing a second. The men had all finished their work and were putting on their coats and ing a second. The men had all finished their work and were putting on their coats and picking up their lunch pails ready to go to their homes after their day's work, when they met a horrible and unexpected death,

Either the rock was too hot from the action of the drills or else tamping exploded the second blast, and that exploded the first. A man who was tamping paid the penalty with his life. A man who stood beside another who was tamping escaped with slight bruises, although 20,000 cubic feet of rock were hurled for hundreds of feet in rock were furfed for fluindreds of feet in every direction. Another man who was near the deadly blast, and who was supposed to be dead, was seen shortly after the explosion in a half-crazed condition, walking around with his clothing torn to shreds. The men were working in a cut leveling off the ground for the new freight yards. The cliff of rock on the side of the cut which was being removed was twenty feet high. The blasts are so arranged that the rock is thrown

toward the cut.

Not anticipating the blast, about thirty men were under the cliff when the blast exmen were under the cliff when the brist ex-ploded. A great mass of rock and earth raised in the air and pitched over into the cut, burying the men beneath its awful weight. None of them had time to run, but a few escaped in a miraculous manner. Over 100 men were at work in the ad-Over 100 men were at work in the adjoining cuts, and at once were on the scene of the terrible accident and began with picks and shovels to hunt for the buried bodies. From all over the huge mass of rock groans and shrieks issued, and the air was filled with the appeals of the wounded and dying. A short half hour and all was still, except for the workingmen with pick in hand, who, with the light of lanterns, worked late into the night removing dead bodies.

ADDITIONAL CONGRESSMEN.

An Apportionment Bill Providing for 354 Members.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Committee on the Eleventh Census, has introduced an Apportionment bill on the basis of one Representative for each 180,000 of the populasentative for each 180,000 of the popula-tion. This would provide for a total repro-sentation of 354. Under the apportionment, Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Wash-ington and Wisconsin would each gain one member; Arkausas, Illinois, Kansas and one member; Arkansas, lilinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania, each two; and Minnesota and Nebraska, each three. The only State to lose a representative would be Virginia, which would lose one. There would, by the pro-visions of this bill, be an increase of twenty-

IT RAINED FISH.

Interesting Phenomenon in Cairo, Ill.

-The Fish Still Alive. During a shower of rain quite a number of live fish fell in various parts of Cairo, Ill. They were all about four inches in length and of the sun, perch and buffalo species. They were stunned by contact with the earth, but many were revived by placing in water and are still alive. The largest number that fell in one place were picked up at the Big Four depot and numbered about one

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Shah of Persia has eight daughters. HENRY M. STANLEY'S health is still very

PRESIDENT HARRISON is said to be grow ing very stout. SECRETARY TRACY'S hair has been turned from an iron gray to a snow white in the last twelve months.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Minnesota, used to be a telegraph operator, and was one of the first four men to read telegraphy by sound. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was eighty-one

a few days ago. The day was celebrated by his friends at his house in Beverly Farms. SENATOR STANFORD, according to some people in California, has bequeathed his for-tune of \$40,000,000 to the State when he dies. Sin Edwin Arnold has been offered \$100,000 for his new poem, entitled "The Light of the World." This is at the rate of \$16.66% a

line.

THE richest pension agent in Washington is George E. Lemon. He is a bachelor with a fortune of \$2,000,000, and spends about \$25,000 a year.

THE Empress Frederick, of Germany, has eight children, four sons and four daughters, and five grand children, the sons of the present Emperor of Germany. PROFESSOR W. A. QUAYLE, of Baker University, Kansas, is the youngest college President in the world. He is not yet thirty

years old, and is a fine pulpit orator. A YEAR ago Rudyard Kipling, now one of the most popular authors in the world, was in Philadelphia hobnobbing with newspaper men, and regarded simply as a clever man.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier of Great Britain, owns 20,000 acres of land in England. As much of it lies within the corporate limits of London, he is enormously Miss Nikira, the American dira, is singing in Germany with distinguished success. Rubinstein heard her lately at Badenwelle,

and sent her a bouquet and a shower of JOHN W. MACKAY, the bonanza king, is fifty-nine years old. He is of Irish birth, but bas lived in the United States since he was His first lucky mining venture was made in 1870.

Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant draw special pensions from the Government of \$5000 each. They are also entitled to the franking privilege, a perquisite that has been handed down from Washington's day. SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, is described

as the very picture of a rough and ready farmer from the wild and wooly West. He is a tall, broad, stout man, with a big head and a big chest. He is a lawyer by profes-sion, despite his granger-like appearance. THE King of the Sandwich Islands lives in THE King of the Sandwich Islands lives in a million dollar palace that was built of soral a few years ago by his loyal subjects. The natives do not seem to mind expenses where the King's pleasure is involved. When the Princess died they spent \$50,000 on her funeral and \$60,000 for a mausoleum to her.

THE back yard of Lord Tennyson's home is aid to bestrewn with clay pipes he has used and discarded. The poet is a prodigious smoker, and, like Carlyle, he prefers the humble clay pipe, rarely smoking a cigar. He is now over eighty years of age, and looks more like a farmer than a man of let-

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

200TH Day.—Mr. Ingalls, the presiding officer, announced that general debate on the Tariff bill had closed. The bill was then taken up under the agreement limiting the discussion on each subject, to five minutes

discussion on each subject. to hive minutes for each Senator.

201st Day.—Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. Binding twine was put on the free list by 38 yeas to 18 nays. All the Democrats except Mr. Blodgett, and fifteen Republicans, voted aye. The Senate refused to put cotton begging on the free list by 28 nays to 19 yeas—Mr. Paddock being the only Republican who roted aye. An amendment nays to 19 yeas—mr. radioor being the only Republican who voted aya. An amendment putting lumber on the free list was also de-feated by 60 nays to to 24 yeas—four Repub-licans voting with the Democrats in the af-

firmative.

2020 DAY.—The free list of the Tariff bill was disposed of and it was arranged that the voting should begin on the 203d day of the session...The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented and read,

without action.
203D DAY.—The House bill to set apart as a public park a certain tract of land in Cal-ifornia on which the big trees stand was passed without amendment....The conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was agreed to without discussion....Mr. Plumb's amendment to the Tariff bill, imposing a tax of \$1.25 on distilled spirits was defeated by 17. year to 39 news

tilled spirits was defeated by 17. yeas to 39 nays.

204TH DAY.—In discussion of the Tariff bill, Mr. Aidrich moved, on behalf of the committee, the reciprocity amendment proposed by him on September 1, and accepted a verbal modification of it suggested by Mr. Hoar. After various: modifications of the amendment had been rejected it was passed by thirty-seven yeas to twenty-eight nays, two Republicans—Evarts and Edwards—voting with the Democrats in the negative. An amendment for The appointment of a commission of five disinterested persons, to be known as the Customs Commission, with a permanent office in the city of Washington, was agreed to to by 31 yeas to 30 nays, and the Fariff bill was then reported from Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading by 33 yeas to 28 nays—a party vote.

Whole and ordered to a third reading by as yeas to 25 nays—a party vote.

205TH DAX.—A six hours' closing debate took place on the Tariff bill, the speakers being Messrs. Hoar, Hiscock and Jones for the measure, and Messrs. Vance, Vest and Turple against it. The vote was then taken, and the bill was passed by forty yeas to twenty-nine nays—a strict party vote. Then the bill went back to the House for action upon the Senate amendments.

In the House. 210TH DAY.—Mr. Cummings, rising to a question of privilege, protested against his "blacklisting" by the recent Cannon resolution. An animated discussion followed, and

tion. An animated discussion followed, and points of order were frequently raised.... The Clayton-Breckinridge election case again came up, and after several members had spoken it went over.

211TH DAY.—The Clayton-Breckinridge case was again taken up, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, made a speech in his own behalf. After debate was closed a motion to recommit the case to the Committee on Elections was defeated by 101 pays to 83 year. recommit the case to the Committee of the tions was defeated by 101 nays to 83 yeas. The vote was then taken on the minority resolution confirming Mr. Breckinridge's right to the seat. Lost—yeas, 8; nays, 103. The resolution declaring the seat vacant was

The resolution declaring the seat vacant was agreed to—yeas, 105; nays, 62.
212TH DAY—On motion of Mr. Baker, of New York, a bill was passed granting a pension of \$100 a month to General Henry A. Barnum...The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to...The bill for the erection of a new tower near the site of the lighthouse on Smith's Island, Vicalia, with Sonata amendments thereto. virginia, with Senate amendments thereto, came up, and after discussion was referred to the Committee on Commerce.
213TB DAY.—There was no quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for

absentees. Finally a quorum appeared, and the District of Columbia business was taken up. The entire afternoon was taken up with

this matter.

214TH DAY.—The contested election case of Langston against Venable was called up, but lack of a quorum prevented action upon it, and no other business was done.

215TH DAY.—A bandsome floral design adorned Speaker Reed's desk, to welcome him upon his return from Maine. It was the gift of the enrolling clerks of the House. After the journal had been read no business could be transacted, owing to the want of a quorum, and so the House aljourned. quorum, and so the House aljourned.

THE HORRORS OF SIBERIA. Shocking Brutality of the Guards of Russian Prisoners.

The harkentine Catherine Sudden has arrived at Port Townsend from Siberia. Her commander, Captain John Thomas, has sent to San Francisco a description of the Russian exile system, as witnessed by him. He de-scribes the brutal scenes which he witnessed on Saghalien Island, a famous Russian exile

A large party of exiles of all ages, heavily manacled, were being taken to the island. A few old men whose strength gave out fell from exhaustion. The brutal driver, acting from exhaustion. The brutal division in the un-under orders from his superior, shot the un-fortunate men and removed their chains. No fortunate men and removed their chains. No wires mercy or discrimination was shown. Wives say their husbands killed before their eyes; mothers say their daughters ill-treated and insulted. The exiles were driven like cattle, a heavy whip being used to urge them on. The prison cells were filthy and the treat-

ment barbarous. FOR SEACOAST DEFENCES.

The Ordnance Board's Allotment of

the Money Appropriated. Secretary Proctor has approved the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which General Schofield is President, including the eral Schofield is President, including the allotment of money appropriated by the current fortification act of Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. The act sets forth the lump sums to be expended of Certain works and the board determines when the money shall be expended and supervises the construction of the works. The more important allotments are: \$235,000 for construction of gun and the construction of gun and are: \$285,000 for construction or gun and mortal batteries for the defence of Boston harbor, \$726,000 for New York harbor, \$360,000 for San Francisco, \$250,000 for stell guns of 3.9 inch calibre, \$400,000 for field guns of 3.9 inch calibre, \$400,000 for stell guns of 3.9 inch calibre, \$400,000 for stell guns of 3.9 inch calibre, \$400,000 for field generating rifled seacoast mortars, cast breech-loading rified seacoast mortars, castiron and steel hooped, 12-inch.

In all the allotments made at the meeting amount to \$2,261,565.

A KING'S ATROCITIES.

Horrible Outrages Committed by the

Ruler of Dahomey. Wicked King Bedazin, of Dahomey, Africa, is wreaking terrible vengence on his enemies. His warriors recently defeated Egbas, destroying over thirty villages and capturing 5000 prisoners. No mercy was shown to the captives. All the infants were put to death, many of them being burned One thousand women were slaughtered. These horrible outrages were committed, it is said, to restors the prestige of Be-dazin's army, which has suffered much at the hands of the French troops.

LOST IN A FOG.

Twelve of the Crew of a Scal Poacher Are Missing.

Six of the crew of twenty of the poaching schooner C. H. White have been brought to San Francisco by the steamship Hartrick from Siberia. While in the Russian waters eighteen men from the schooner were sent to eighteen men from the schooler were sen at Huntzal. A fog came up au! the track of the schooner was lost. After rowing about for two days two boats reached Copper Island and surrendered to the Russian off-cials. Nothing has been heard of the other men, and it is feare I they were lost.

WILLIAM HORNER'S livery stable at His-watha, Kan., caught fire, and in less than three hours the flames had destroyed two and three hours the fiames had destroyed two and a half blocks in the business centre of the city, causing a loss of at least \$150,000. The greatest loss was the First National Bank building. The vault, containing \$50,000 in currency and many valuable books and papers, gave way under the intense heat, and its contents were entirely destroyed.

TEMPERANCE.

ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS," Christian men! Oh, rouse you: Can you idly stand Whilst this evil traffic Prospers in the land, Killing men by thousands, Causing woe and sin?— Men! Be not half-hearted,

Christian women! Rouse you Smite this deadly foe; Smite this deadly toe; Let not Satan conquer, Up, and smite him now! Women, for your households Dare to take a stand, Dare to sweep the liquor Wholly from the land.

Mothers! Little children
Perish every day;
Children, like your loved ones,
Cast by drink away! Can you, idly sitting, Let this curse be strong, While from drunkards' children's Cries rise up, "How long?" Christian women! See them, Little children, pale, Trembling, cold, and weary— Can your courage fail? Fighting such a battle,

Can you weary be, When our Saviour told us-"Do it unto Me"? Chrstians! God is with us Right must soon prevail; Right the day must conquer, And we cannot fail. Fear no foe of evil, Fear no blackest night, Day is dawning o'er us Soon will all be light.

-National Temperance Advocate.

AN OLD MAN'S REASONS.

There is an old man living in the State of Maine who is said to be nearly one hundred and thirty years old. Just think of it! How many changes he must have seen during his long life! How different things must be from what they were when he was young. He has had good health all his life and enjoys it now. He must have had simple, healthful habits, and what is a very telling fact, has never used strong drink. Some one asked him what he supposed was the reason for his living so long, and he replied: "I believe it is because I have always worn woollen clothes both in summer and winter, and have left all intoxicating liquors alone." Somebody told him that alcohol was needed sometimes for medicine, but he shook his head, and replied, that "wornwood was much better, and was always safe."—Youth's Temperance Banner. AN OLD MAN'S REASONS.

DRUNKENNESS A. DISEASE.

The fact that drunkenness is a disease and The fact that drunkenness is a disease and a species of insanity is rapidly becoming understood, and has been under discussion for some time by the British Medical Association. One of their late meetings brought out some interesting proofs of the awakening of physicians throughout Europe and America on this point. There is a growing opinion among medical men that the inebriate should be subjected to compulsory detention and treatment in restorative homes sustained at public expense, and that victims of tained at public expense, and that victims of alcoholism entering such asylums volun-tarily should be received without the humiliation of being first brought into court. Pro-posals embodying these ideas have been indorsed by many eminent bodies of prac-titioners in England, Scotland, France and other continental countries, also in the U States. In England the Government has been memorialized for a parliamentary inquiry into the working of existing laws concerning inebriates, with a view to getting the compulsory-treatment scheme crystalized

WHY HE DECLINED WINE. In declining wine a man said recently: "I have no prejudice whatever against the use of liquors, I think the question is purely personal, and I decided for myself years ago. I had always been in the habit of drinking, and had never found that I allowed liquor to interfere with business or duty. But one and had never found that I allowed inquot to interfere with business or duty. But once when I was in Salt Lake City, that warrears ago, I made a speculation in eggs. I bought up all I could, equipped a wagon train to take them to mining camps in Idaho, and prepared to start. It was fall and I had decided to start on a certain evening in order to lose no time in getting beyond the mountains, where time in getting beyond the mountains, where there was danger of getting in a storm and losing all my eggs. But the prospect of a long wagon journey was not a cheerful one, and in binding farewell to comfortable quarters, I solaced myself with drinking. I did not become drunk. I have never been drunk in my life, but I came to the conclusion that one day more or less would make little difference. It made all the difference in the world. I was caught in a storm which I should have missed had I started on time. I should have missed had I started on time. I lost overy egg, was forced to abandon a valuable train, and when I again landed in Salt Lake City was 'broke.' Drinking had interfered with my business once. In fact it nearly ruined me, when I should certainly have turned a pretty fortune. It has never cost me a cent since that time."—Atlanta Constitution. should have missed had I started on time.

IT IS THE ALCOHOL WE FIGHT. "Call me what you will, I hate alcohol. I pray God to give me an everlastingly increasing capacity to hate with burning hatred any agency under heaven that can enslave, imbrute and take away the best part of a man's life, and give him nothing but an awful, black and fearful recollection to pay for it." -John B. Gough.
"Alcohol is the one evilgenius, whether in

"Alcohol is the one evil genus, whether in wine, also or whisky, that is killing the race of men."—Dr. Willard Purker.

Since Noah got drunk, and all down through the ages to the preent time, it is the alcohol that does the mischief, first taken in moderation, and in almost every instance the commencement was with beer, cider and wine, pronounced innocent by men and women who ought to have known better, because the evil results appear on every hand. cause the evil results appear on every hand. Nine-tenths of the drunkards of to-day commenced on beer and light wines, but the al-cohol which they contained nourished the appetite until it mastered its victims. There can be no compromise on beer. It is the devil's kindling-wood. In every State where a discrimination has been made between what are called the stronger and the lighter what are called the stronger and the lighter drinks, drunkenness, disease and death follow with stire and certain tread until it has to be abandoned. The prohibitory amendment now before the people of the State of New York includes brewed and fermented as well as distilled drinks, because all are alike bad and evil in their results. The prohibitory laws of every State include the so-called lighter drinks. The State of Iowa tried the discrimination awhile, but was compelled discrimination awhile, but was compelled for self-preservation to prohibit all alike. It is the alcohol that we fight to the death.—National

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Chicago has one saloon for every forty voters, and a policeman for every two hundred

Three murders were recently committed and one suicide, near Bramwell, W. Va., in one day, all of which were due to liquor. Comptroller Onahan, of Chicago, says that seventy per cent. of the license fees of the 5000 saloons of Chicago are paid by brewers. The most recent statistics of arrests for frunkenness in Maine in any one year show out four arrests to every 1000 of the popula-

New York city has 9360 licensed drinking-places, received in 1880 a total of \$1,442,770 icense fees, and has 15,000 dependent chil-

A prominent leader in the M. E. Church, at Centreville, Mich., has been expelled from the church for going on the bond of a saloonkeeper. The difference between the man who drinks and the man who does not is seen the

plainest in case of a wound. It has been proved over and over again in the hospital of Philadelphia, in the case of cuts, that there is from tweaty-five to forty days liference in the healing in favor of the cold-water patient. In eight cases out of ten, where a beer-drinker is cut or shot, he has a tussle with erysipelas or gangrene.

The Duke of Westmister mentioned to a meeting the other day that when at school, and as a member of the Eton Club, he had to drink from a very deep glass which terminated at the bottom in a large bulb, which would discharge its contents of liquor over the drinker unless he showed his prowess by swallowing the whole without a pause. †The glass and the habit associated with it had been swept away by terroved public opin-

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

VELVET PUDDING. Here is a recipe for velvet pudding: Take three cups sweet milk, bring to a boil, sweeten and thicken with corn starch. Remove from stove and add the yolks of two eggs well besten, with one cup desiccated cocoanut. Beat the whites stiff and place on top. Brown slightly in a hot oven.—New York World.

A SPLENDID STOCKING SUPPORTER. The stocking bill in a large family of children amounts to even more in a year than the shoe bill. The knees wear out in such a short time, and there is no variety of stocking supporters that will not make holes in the tops of stockings. A substitute for the supporter is to take a piece of elastic four inches long and sew to it a piece of tape doubled and long and wide enough for a buttonhole. This buttons on the waist. To the other end sew two narrower strips of tape four or five inches long, and these are tied to corresponding tapes on the stocking. Each stocking is finished around the top on the inside by a piece of tape, from the opposite sides of which come the strings which tie over the knee. At night all that is necessary to do is to unbutton them from the waist. A mother who has tried this plan recommends it very highly .- New York World.

A CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE PUDDING.

An old cook celebrated for her desserts, makes chocolate pudding this way: A quart of milk is put in a double boiler. and when it boils two squares of choco-late are added. The mixture is stirred constantly until the chocolate is dissolved, and then it is boiled for five minutes. Then it should be removed from the fire and allowed to cool for fifteen minutes. In the mean time the yolks of six eggs and the whites of two are beaten. quite light, and eight tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of vanilla are mixed in with them. When the milk is cool all the ingredients are combined and put in a pudding dish. It is to be baked in a moderate oven, and when it is firm in the centre it is done. Put the pudding dish in a pan of water and the custard will get watery. Make a meringue of the remaining whites of eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread it on the pudding when it is baked and return to the oven to brown a little.

PICKLES SWEET AND PICKLES SOUR.

In pickling, it is always safer to use a porcelain or agate iron-ware kettle; but if a brass utensil is the only one available, it should first be well scoured with salt and water, and the pickles never be allowed to remain in it very long. A good cider vinegar is a necessity and it should be both clear and strong. The fruit or vegetables, too, must be fresh and firm, for if at all withered the pickles are sure to be flabby. Take plenty of time to the work, and when completed either keep the jars in a dark place, or else wrap them in blue or brown paper. If it is desired to have the pickles very green, line the kettle with grape leaves, or sprinkle with powdered alum—the proportion being a teaspoonful to a gallon of water-but many good housewives do not consider it necessary to "green" even their cucumbers, as it adds nothing to the flavor and gives them a "shoppy"

look not always desirable. For those vegetables that are to be laid in salt and water before pickling the old direction "brine strong enough to bear up an egg" is as good as any, and this calls for about one quart of salt to three gallons of water. Lay a plate on pickles to keep them well under the vinegar. If scum ever appears on top, turn off the vinegar and wash the pickles thoroughly. Then boil the vinegar and skim off all froth, continuing the boiling as long as the scum rises. Throw back

over the pickles while still hot. An easy method of putting up the tiny cucumbers known as gherkins is recommended as follows: Soak them in brine for forty-eight hours, then to each one hundred gherkins allow an ounce of mustard-seed, an ounce of cloves, a tablespoonful of salt, a cupful of sugar, and two small red peppers. Do the spices up in thin muslin bags, using two bags to each hundred pickles. Place the cucumbers in a kettle on the stove and cover them with vinegar. Drop in the bags of spice, slice the peppers and heat all together slowly. When scalding hot they are ready to pack away in a stone jar, but should be examined a week or ten days later and any soft ones ex-

Chow-chow is always a favorite pickle, id a nice recipe is, one bear tracted. and a nice recipe is, one head of cauliflower separated into tiny sprays; one quart of sliced cucumbers; one pint of small onions, cut in half; one quart of green tomatoes sliced; four green peppers sliced; five pints of vinegar, two cups of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful each of ground clinamon, cloves, mace and celery seeds, and four table-spoonfuls of ground mustard. Mix all the condiments together except the musfard, and tie them in two small muslin bags. Place these and the vegetables in a preserving kettle and pour over them the cold vinegar, into which has been stirred the sugar and mustard. Bring to the scalding point, boil for half an hour, and then set away in glass jars or bottles. One of the most delicious pickles, and

one that seems comparatively little known, is made of green tomatoes. To one gallon of green tomatoes take six onions, one quart of vinegar, two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful each of mustard, black pepper and salt; two teaspoonfuls each of allspice and ground cloves. Slice. but do not peel the tomatoes. Peel and chop the onions very fine. Put a layer of tomatoes in the kettle and sprinkle with onion, sugar and spice. Then more tomatoes, and more sugar, spice, etc., alternating, until all are in. Heat slowly and stew gently for three-quarters of an hour after they begin to boil. This pickle should be put up in small jars, as it does not keep long after being opened. It is a most appetizing accompaniment for cold meat.

A sweet pickle equal to that made of citrons, can be concocted from the rinds of watermelons, the portion of that fruit which is often thrown away. Boil two pounds of rinds in clear water until quite tender. Drain them well. Make a syrup of two pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, half an ounce of mace, an ounce of cinnamon, and some roots of ginger boiled until thick. Pour over the melonrinds while very hot. Drain off the syrup the next day, heat it again, and again pour it over boiling hot. Repeat this for three days in succession, after which it may be left on and the pickles set away. They will keep for two years .-American Agriculturist.